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STUDIES IN GREEK NOUN-FORMATION

Based in part upon material collected by the late A. W. Stratton¹

DENTAL TERMINATIONS II. 2

WORDS IN -ων, -οντος²

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The words in -ων, -οντος are nearly all of participial formation, but isolated from the verb-system in form or use or both; a few are the result of transfer from ν-stems. They comprise a number of simple nouns and adjectives, a group of adjective compounds with participial form as second member, and numerous proper names.

1. *Simple nouns and adjectives.*—The oldest of these, in point of isolation from the verb is ὀδούς, which represents a form that is in origin a participle of *ed-* 'eat,' but had already become an ordinary noun 'tooth' in the parent-speech. (cf. Skt. *dant-*, Lat *dēns*, Goth. *tunþus*, etc.). The nominative ὀδούς, parallel to διδούς from *διδόντς, preserves the normal IE. nominative formation for stems in -ont-, while all the other words to be mentioned accord with the usual Greek inflection of thematic participles with nominative in -ων (probably a Greek innovation due to the influence of ν-stems). The latter occurs in the Ionic form ὀδών (Hdt., Hippoc.), and in the compounds χαυλιόδων, etc.,³ which as adjectives, though often

¹ See Introductory Note, *CP.* 5. 323 ff.

² Exclusive of ordinary participles belonging to the regular verb-system. Included are also ὀδούς, ὀδόντος, words with gen. -ωντος, and feminines in -ουσα.

³ The modern lexicons and grammars give -όδους as the normal form of compounds, -όδων as the exceptional. The discussion in Lobeck, *Paralip.* 248, so commonly cited, gives no adequate picture of the facts. A recent comment on ἀργιόδων, *Ap. Rh.* 2. 820, states that "ἀργιόδους is the Hom. form." But as a matter of fact the two Homeric compounds of this kind, ἀργιόδοντ- and καρχαρόδοντ-, occur only in the oblique cases; likewise τριόδοντ- in Pindar, μονόδοντ- in Aeschylus. The earliest quotable nominative singular form is χαυλιόδων *Hes. Sh.* 387 (also in *Hdn.* 2. 730. 16), and the next is κυνόδων *Epich.* 29 *Kaibel*. Eight of these compounds occur frequently in Aristotle, but the only nominative singular forms are σινόδων *H.A.* 591b 5, 9; 598a 10 (with variants συνόδων, συνώδων), and καρχαρόδων *H.A.* 501a 22 (so to be read, with *C²*). From later times we have καρχαρόδων *Theocr.* 24. 85, ἀργιόδων *Ap. Rh.* 2. 820, ἐριόδων *Hesych.*, ἀμφόδων and κρατερόδων *Hdn.* 2. 730. 15, and the significant

used substantively, were more especially influenced by the principles.

γέρων agrees precisely with Skt. *jarant-* 'decayed, infirm, old, an old man' (cf. also Avest. *zaurvan-* 'old age'), which is in origin a participle of *jar-* 'waste away,' but shows the specialized meaning already in the Veda, where *jarant-* is contrasted with *yuvan-* 'young.' ἐκών is in origin a participle of the root seen in Skt. *vac-* 'be eager, will.' Hom. ἀκέων, used like the adverb ἀκῆν 'softly, silently,' and sometimes indeclinably with feminine or plural subject, is formed to ἀκῆν after the analogy of participles, as if from a verb ἀκέω (ἀκέοις in Ap. Rh. 1. 175 is only an artificial back-formation from Hom. ἀκέων). Similarly Hom. ἐργηγορών to ἐργήγορα, as if from a present in -άω.

Original *ν*-stems, with transfer to *ντ*-declension are: λέων (cf. fem. λείαινα), ἄκων 'javelin' (cf. ἄκαινα 'thorn'), θεράπων (cf. θεράπαινα), and δράκων (cf. δράκαινα). κρέων, Hom. κρείων, would be a further example, if taken as an original comparative = Skt. *greyas-* 'fairer, better, distinguished.' But against this see Osthoff, *Morph. Unt.* 6. 94, who assumes rather a participle of the same root, namely

statement of Eustathius, 854. 13 ff., who, after mentioning ὁδούς, proceeds: εὐρηται δὲ καὶ ὁδών, ἐξ οὗ καὶ προόδων . . . , καὶ ὁ χαυλιόδων καὶ ἀμφόδων καὶ ὁ χαλκόδων καὶ τὰ τοιαῦτα. Over against this evidence for -ων, we have τριόδους Ath. 454d, μυριόδους Anth. P. 9. 285. 2, *Monodus* Festus 135, συνόδους Hesych., μεγαλόδους *E.M.*, προόδους Poll. 2. 96 (where Bethe now reads προόδων); further μονόδους, κυνόδους, etc. Ps. Hdn. *Epim.* 208, under the canon that such compounds end in -όδους or -όδων. This canon of unknown authorship, unsupported by any other grammarian, and obviously false in its elimination of -όδων, has been handed down to modern times. The facts show clearly enough that -όδους is only a late form due to the influence of the simplex. This led further to nom. -acc. neut. -όδουν beside the normal -όδον, the former a frequent MS variant in Aristot. *H.A.*, but one to be rejected. Cf. also Solmsen, *Beitr. zur griech. Wortforschung* 30.

As regards forms in -ωδοντ-, the most certain is ἀμφώδοντ-, frequent in Aristot. *H.A.* with consensus of MSS, while these vary between τριόδοντ- and τριώδοντ-, and similarly for other compounds. Cf. also ἀμφόδων, κρατερόδων Hdn. 2. 730. 15, ἐριώδων, χαλκώδωντاس Hesych., προώδων Bekker *Anec.* 58. Apart from ἀμφώδων, which on account of ἄμφω is a special case, these are less usual and later than forms in -όδων. While they are examples of the well-known lengthening in composition (Wackernagel, *Dehnungsgesetz der griech. Composita*), they are not on a par with the compounds that show early and uniform lengthening, like those of δυνεῖ or δνομα (always -ώννυξ, -ώννυμος from Homer on). They belong rather to the later stratum of imitative lengthening, which is also recognized by Wackernagel, *op. cit.* 54. Wackernagel, it is true, finds evidence of early lengthening in Χαλκώδων, whence Hom. Χαλκωδοντιάδης. But the derivation of this name from ὁδούς is far from obvious semantically, still less so that of the river name Θερωδών.

**κρελ-οντ-*, whence *κρέων*, while Hom. *κρείων* would be a case of metrical lengthening like *πνείων*, etc.

Hom. *μεδέων* 'ruler' is isolated in form as well as in use, likewise Hom. *μέδων* inasmuch as only the middle *μέδομαι* is in use in Homer. So also *τένων* 'tendon,' from a simple thematic **τένω*, not the actual *τείνω*. *κελέοντες* 'beams of the loom' is of uncertain origin, but perhaps 'risers,' from the root seen in Lith. *kelti* 'raise' and the derivatives *κολωνός*, Lat. *collis*, etc. *κνώδων* 'edge of the sword,' though called a compound by the ancient grammarians and no doubt popularly associated with *ἀμφώδων*, etc., is from a **κνώδω* 'scratch, bite,' cf. *κνώδαλος* and *κναδάλλεται*· *κνήθεται* Hesych.

Various other words are in form normal participles of existing Greek verbs, and are isolated only by their specialized use, as *αἰθουσα* (*αἶθω*), *ἄγχουσα*, *ἔγχουσα* name of a plant (*ἄγχω*, but the application is not apparent), *ἐπισείων* 'streamer of a ship' (*ἐπισείω*), *πρέπων* name of a fish (*πρέπω* 'be conspicuous'?), *ἄρχων* (*ἄρχω*), *ὀρίζων* (*ὀρίζω*). There is of course no clear line between the last-mentioned words and many other participles which may be used substantively in special senses, e.g. *ὑποτείνουσα* 'hypotenuse,' *τέκοντες* 'parents,' etc. But I have included in the word-list only the most conspicuous cases, such as are generally given a separate place in the lexicons.

2. *Compounds like δολοφρονέων*.—Compounds in which the second element is an active participle represent a type that is not common in the earlier stages of the Indo-European languages and is probably not inherited from the parent-speech. In Sanskrit, compounds are formed freely from the passive participle in *-ta-*, but "other participles only seldom occur as finals of compounds" (Whitney, *Skt. Gram.*, § 1273d). The Rigveda has some examples with adverbial first element, as *su-vidvāṅs-* 'knowing,' while those with a noun as first element, like *brahma-vidvāṅs-* 'Brahman-knowing,' *divi-spr̥cant-* 'touching the sky,' occur later, and become frequent in the epic. Cf. Wackernagel, *Altind. Gram.* 2, 193 ff., Delbrück, *Altind. Syntax* 76. In Latin, *frugiferens* (Lucr.) beside usual *frugifer*, *arqui-tenens* (Naev., Acc.), *suavi-loquens*, *signi-tenens* (Enn.), and others (cf. Stolz, *Hist. Gram.* 423, Grenier, *Étude sur la formation des composés nominaux dans le latin archaïque*, 133 ff.) are poetical formations. In most of the Germanic languages the type is rare

in the early period. It is virtually unknown in Gothic, for *bloþarinnandei* is a direct transfer of *αἰμο-ρροῦσα*, and in the often cited *garda-waldands* *οἰκοδεσπότης* the second element is a substantivized participle like *gibands* *δότης* (not *διδούς*) and others that are distinguished from the true participles by their strong inflection. It is only occasionally found in Old Norse, Old High German, and Old Saxon. But it is very common in Old English poetry, e.g. *helm-berend* 'helmeted,' *rond-hæbbend* 'shield-bearer,' *sæ-tǣþend* 'sea-farer,' etc. (cf. Grimm, *Deutsche Gram.* 2. 580 ff.); and it has now become commonplace in German (*heil-bringend*, *hals-brechend*, etc.), as in English (*fruit-bearing*, *blood-curdling*, etc.). In general, then, we have to do with a secondary type, in which the participle has replaced the agent-noun of the inherited type. At first there was some difference in feeling, the participle indicating action or condition at a particular time rather than a general characteristic. But this distinction was not maintained. Cf. Jacobi, *Compositum und Nebensatz* 22 ff., Delbrück, *Vergl. Syntax* 3. 156 ff.¹

In Greek this type was never widely productive, and, apart from proper names, is virtually confined to poetry. But it is one that should be recognized, however doubtful we may be in individual cases.¹ The more probable Homeric examples are: *καρηκομῶντες*

¹ Both Jacobi and Delbrück in their discussion of the type are reluctant to recognize its existence in Greek. Jacobi says: "Ausser *καρη-κομῶντες*, einer Zusammenrückung, und *νονν-εχόντως*, offenbar zu älterem *νονν-εχής* gebildet, finden wir nur part. der Denom. von *καρποφόρος*, *πορτοπόρος*, etc. Erst im Lateinischen und Deutschen werden Compp. mit dem Part. praes. häufiger." Delbrück disposes of *δολοφρονέων* as the participle of a denominative from *δολόφρων*, and mentions *κάρη κομῶντες*, *δάκρυ χέων*, as written by Nauck, under "Participia in unechter Komposition." But the so-called "unechte Komposition" may be just as genuine, only of a less primitive type than that of the stem compounds, and it is well that Brugmann in the *Grundriss* has dropped the term. There is of course the important practical difference from stem compounds that the compounds which rest upon fixed juxtaposition are not so readily distinguishable from phrases not yet fully unified. Hence the disagreement, among both ancient and modern commentators and in the manuscripts, as to *καρηκομῶντες* vs. *κάρη κομῶντες*. But, while there is definite reason to prefer *δάκρυ χέων*, since we find also *δάκρυα χέων*, *κατὰ δάκρυ χέονσα*, there is every probability that the fixed *καρηκομῶντες* and several others were actually felt as compounds and should be so written (as they are in Ludwig's text). In the case of *δολοφρονέων*, etc. the ambiguity is a different one, but composition with *-φρονέων* is on the whole more probable than derivation from *-φρων* (in which case, however, they would not necessarily imply actual derivative verbs, but would belong under 3, below), unless one rejects on principle this type of composition in Greek. Whereas, there is ample corroborative evidence for it in the numerous proper names in *-φῶν* and others to be discussed below.

Stolz, *Wien. Stud.* 25. 236 ff., defends the recognition of this type of Homeric compounds and especially the analysis *εὐ-φρονέων*, *δολο-φρονέων*, etc. But he goes too far in including, as if containing actual participles, *ὀλιγοδρανέων*, *ὀλιγωπελέων*, which are to be understood quite otherwise. See under 3, below.

(whence *εὐκομόωντα* Q. Sm.), *πασιμέλουσα*, *λιγυπνείων*, *εὐρυρέων*, *ἀενάων*, *εὐναιετάων*, and *ἀ-*, *ἄλλο-*, *εὖ-*, *δολο-*, *χαλιφρονέων*. From later poets: *πυριφλέγων* Eur. (cf. *Πυριφλεγέθων* Hom.), *πυρπνέων* Eur., *ἁειζών* Callim., *ἔκτυπέων* Q. Sm., *ὑψιθέων* *Anth. P.*, *τρωγλοδών* *Batr.* Further, despite the substantive use of *κρείων* and *μέδων*, their compounds belong here in feeling, as *εὐρυκρείων* Hom., *θεμισκρέων* Pind., *ἄλικρείων* Eust., *ὑψιμέδων* Hes., *ἀλιμέδων* Aristoph., etc. The late *βαθυρρείων* Ap. Rh., *ἑῤῥείων* Christod. are artificial substitutes for *βαθύρροος*, *ἑῤῥέης* under the influence of Hom. *-κρείων*, *-πνείων*. Plutarch has *δυσανιῶν* (*ἀνιάω*).

3. *Compounds (apparent) like δυσμενέων*.—These represent a quite different type from the preceding. They are neither compounds of actual participles nor participles of existing derivatives of compounds. They are formed from, and as convenient variants of, adjective compounds, without the intervention of derivative verbs, but directly, after the analogy of participles which do belong to actual derivative verbs. They are nearly all Homeric words, with a few imitations in later writers. Thus (Homeric, unless otherwise noted): *δυσμενέων*, *ὑπερμενέων* beside *δυσμενής*, *ὑπερμενής*, *θυμγηγερέων* beside *ὀμγηγερής*, *περισθενέων* = *περισθενής* (so *ὀλιγοσθενέων* Bacch. 5. 152), *ὑπερνηγορέων* (also Aristoph.; *ἀγηγορέων* Nonn.) = *ὑπερήνωρ*, *ὑπερφηανέων* (finite forms in later writers) = *ὑπερήφανος*, *ὀλιγοδρανέων* = *ὀλιγοδρανής*, *ὀλιγηπελέων* (whence *κακηπελέων* Nic.) = **ὀλιγοπελής* or **ὀλιγήπελος*,¹ *θεοπροπέων* (also Pind.) = adj. *θεοπρόπος*, *οἰνοβαρείων* (whence *οἰνοβαρέω* Theogn.) = *οἰνοβαρής*.²

¹ Cf. *ἀνηπελίη* *ἀσθένεια* Hesych., *νηπελέω* 'be powerless' Hippoc. Formed with composition lengthening from an **ἄπελος*, cognate with ON. *afl* 'strength.' Prellwitz, *BzB.* 24. 291, Brugmann, *Grd.* 2. 1. 363.

² A few of the adjective compounds compared are not quotable from Homer, namely (apart from *ὑπερήνωρ*, which occurs as a proper name, and the assumed **ὀλιγήπελος*) *περισθενής* (Pind.), *ὑπερήφανος* (Hes.), *ὀλιγοδρανής* (Aristoph.). But this does not prove that they are later formations, and I cannot agree with the position of Stolz, *Wien. Stud.* 25. 237, who asserts that, for example, *ὀλιγοδρανής* is an abstraction from Hom. *ὀλιγοδρανέων*.

There are other participial forms in Homer for which finite forms are lacking in Homer but common enough elsewhere, e.g., *πυρπολέων*. It is possible that some of these also belong here, the finite forms being actually of later origin and not accidentally lacking in Homer. But I have included only those in which the isolation or priority of the participle is beyond doubt.

Like the preceding, only formed after the analogy of participles of verbs in -άω, are Hom. παμφανόνων, ἀκροκελαυνίωων, ἀματροχόων. Cf. ἐγγρηγορόων, above, p. 261.

4. *Personal names*.—The chief contingents are furnished by the compounds in -μέδων, -λέων, -κρέων, and -φών. The thirty-odd in -μέδων (or -μέδουσα) comprise both legendary and historical names. Of the latter, some are popular names, as Λαο-, Ἴππο-, Κλέο-, Διο-μέδων, but the majority are of infrequent occurrence. A few are applied to foreigners, as Θηρομέδων a Scythian, Ὠρομέδων a Cilician, or are isolated poetical creations, as Ναυμέδων (Lyc.), Ὑδρομέδουσα (Batan.).

Those in -λέων include some fifteen historical Greek names (a few of these also legendary), further the comic Ἐρεβινθολέων (Alciphron), and the semi-Greek name of the Paeonian king Ἀνδωλέων (so *IG.* 2. 312, 313, and on coins), which appears as Ἀντολέων in Plutarch. Ἐπιλέων, only *Schol.* Ap. Rh. 1. 156, is regarded as an error for Ἐπίλαος, though in type it is unobjectionable (cf. Ἀντιλέων). Λυκολέων Aristot. *Rhet.* 3. 10, doubted by Pape, is confirmed by *IG.* 5. 2. 274. 23.

There are some twenty-five names in -κρέων, all but three (Δεξι-, Πρωτο-, Ὑψι-) historical. These occur in the Aegean islands and Asia Minor (also Abdera, Byzantium), but rarely, if at all, in continental Greece. The regular form is -κρέων. The Homeric -κρείων occurs in Πολυκρείων *IG.* 12. 5. 571. 8, if the reading is correct (see editor's note). The contracted -κρῶν is rare and late. Apart from Δεξικρῶν, Ἑρμοκρῶν *Hdn.* 2. 735. 28, it is attested in late Rhodian, as Ἑρμοκρῶν¹ *IG.* 12. 1. 46. 219; 107. 20, *IG.* 12. 3. 50 (Telos, where the dialect was Rhodian), Ἀγησικρῶν *IG.* 12. 1. 632, Ἀστυκρῶν *IG.* 11. 714 (also a Rhodian), all with gen. -ωντος by analogy of the nominative and of -φών, -φώντος. For the curious nominatives Ἑρμοκρηνν, Τιμοκρηνν *IG.* 12. 3. 34. 25–28, cf. *SGDI.* 3488 note. Rhod. Ἑρμακρέων

¹ Bechtel, *SGDI.* 3488, asserts that -κρων is shortened from -κράτης and has nothing to do with -κρέων; likewise in his *Hist. Personennamen*, p. 164, he gives Ἑρμόκρων (*sic*) "ohne erkennbare Beziehung." But there is no sufficient reason to doubt the identity of the Rhodian name with the Ἑρμοκρῶν attested by Herodian. Bechtel is probably right, however, in regard to Καλλικρῶν in a fourth-century Boeotian inscription, *IG.* 7. 3206 (nom. only; ed. -κρῶν), for here -κρέων could only appear as -κρίων, and furthermore names in -κρέων are unknown in Boeotian.

(Cic. *Inv.* 1. 30) = usual Ἑρμοκρέων is parallel to Ἑρμακράτης, Τιμακράτης, etc. (*CP.* 13. 82).

There are over seventy names in -φῶν (-φάων, -φῶων), all historical (Δημο-, Λαο- also legendary), a popular type in all parts of Greece. They are formed with the participle of φά(φ)ω, related to φα(φ)ος and directly attested in φάε Hom. *Od.* 14. 502. A form with the *φ* was seen by Priscian on an ancient tripod at Constantinople (*Gram. Lat.* 1. 17. 15, 1. 254. 2), namely ΔΗΜΟΦΑΦΟΝ or ΔΑΜΟΦΑΦΟΝ. The uncontracted -φάων is seen in Δεῖμοφάων Kretschmer, *Gr. Vases-inschr.* 142, Λαφάων Iambl. *v. Pyth.* 267, and is the regular Boeotian form, e.g. Καλλιφάων *IG.* 7. 1888c, 2787, Καφισσοφάων *ibid.* 585, Εὐρυφάων *ibid.* 21. 3173, Εὐρουφάοντα *ibid.* 4177, Δαμοφάοντος *ibid.* 1744, 2115, 2446. The form with epic distraction, -φῶων, -φῶωντος (like Hom. ὀρόων, ὀρόωντος) is seen in Δημοφῶων *h. Hom.* 4. 234, 249, Q. Sm. 12. 325, Callim. ap. Hdn. 2. 311. 31, Λαοφῶωντι Q. Sm. 6. 549, Ξενοφῶων Timon ap. Diog. L. 2. 6. 10, Χαιρεφῶων Matro. ap. Ath. 134e. Otherwise we find only the contracted -φῶν, the normal prose form except in Boeotian.

Corresponding feminine forms are rare: Ἀριστοφῶσα *IG.* 2. 3503, Κλειφῶσσα in an inscription of Melos, *Hermes* 43. 175, Ἰοφῶσσα Pherec. ap. Hesych., *Schol. Ap. Rh.* 2. 1123. The form to be expected is of course -φῶσα, like τιμῶσα. For Κλειφῶσσα Bechtel, *loc. cit.*, compares Elean ἀναποδιδῶσσα. But such doubling of intervocalic σ is extremely rare, and since Ἰοφῶσσα is also the traditional reading (though corrected by Lobeck, *Path.* 41), there is probably something else involved, namely the influence of the feminines in or from -εσσα. Cf. the contracted place-names Τιλφῶσσα, Κηλῶσσα, Σκοτοῦσσα, etc. in which σσ is the proper spelling but interchanges with σ—and also the following.

An older type of feminine to -φάων appears in the legendary Εὐρυφάεσσα, Πασιφάεσσα, Τηλεφάεσσα. These are from an unthematic participial form -φάασσα like Ἐπίασσα = Ἐπιούσα, with -ασσα replaced by -εσσα after the analogy of the type χαρίεσσα. Cf. Ehrlich, *KZ.* 39. 563.

The troublesome Εὐρυπῶν is explained by Bechtel, *Hermes* 51. 308, as a corruption of Εὐρυφῶν which is the reading of Hdt. 8. 131. Βελλεροφῶν, Theocr. 15. 92, is mentioned here only because this

shortened form of *Βελλεροφόντης* was perhaps induced, certainly its accent as given, by the frequency of the names in *-φών*.

There are five legendary names in *-κών*, namely *Δηι-*, *Δημο-*, *Εὔρυ-*, *Ἴππο-*, *Λαο-κών* (cf. *ΛΑΦΟΚΟΦΟΝ* Priscian *Gram. Lat.* 1. 17. 15).¹ Two of these occur also as historical names, namely Boeot. *Λακῶν* *BCH.* 25. 360. 20, *Λακῶν* *IG.* 7. 585. 11 (ed. *Λάκων*), Chian *Λεωκῶν*, *Ἀθηνᾶ* 20. 216, and from Olbia *Δημοκῶν* Ditt. *Syll.*³ 495. 19.² (Contracted forms, *Ἴπποκῶν*, etc., also given in *Hdn.* 2. 629. 4; 915. 10. 15.) Cf. also the related *ἄμνοκῶν* Aristoph. *Eq.* 264, and *εὐρυκώσα* Euphor. in *Et. M.*, Hesych. These names are commonly, and I believe correctly, connected with *κοέω*, here in the sense of 'watching over, guarding'.³ But the question of the precise formal relation has not been plainly stated. For *-κῶν*, *-κῶντος* cannot be the participle of *κοέω*, and even from a collateral *κοάω* (cf. Hesych. *κοᾶ*, *κοᾶσαι*) the participle would be properly *κοάων*, *κοῶν*, or with epic distraction *κοόων* (cf. Hom. *βοῶν* and *βοόων*, *βοόωντα*). Since the names in *-κῶν* belong to the epic tradition, they may possibly rest on *-κοόων*, with hyphaeresis in the second number of the compound (cf. *βοηθός* from *βοηθός*). But more probably they come from *κοῶν* with the same shift of arrest that is familiar in *Εὐμένης* beside *εὐμενής* and many others.

There are other occasional forms in *-κων*, *-ωντος* which have nothing to do with the preceding, but are the result of transfer, to the *ντ*-inflection, of hypocoristics like the frequent *Ἡράκων*, *-ωνος*.⁴ Thus *Ἡράκων*, *-ωντος*⁵ *IG.* 2. 469. 123, *IG.* 12. 3. 175, 177, *Ἐξάκων*,

¹ Of doubtful affinity to this group is *Κιλλικῶν* quoted from Callimachus in the scholia on *Κιλλικῶν* Aristoph. *Pax* 363, with *Καλλικῶν*, evidently referring to the same notorious traitor, in a quotation from Euphorion, *Hdn.* 2. 915. 20. It is likely that the true form of the name, among its several variants, was *Κιλλικων* and *-κῶν* only a poetical fiction, favored by *Λαοκῶν*, etc.

² Also *Ἀρτικῶν* (nom. only) *Oest. Jhrh.* 12. 118 (Olbia). Or a hypocoristic *Ἀρτίκων*, like *Καλλικῶν*, *-ωνος*, etc. (see below, footnote 4).

³ Cf. Curtius, *Gr. Etym.*⁵ 152, and especially Usener, *Rh. M.* 53. 354. Miss Macurdy, *JHS.* 39. 66, thinks of the Lydian *καυεις* 'priestess.'

⁴ Other such are: *Ἐξάκων*, *Ξενάκων*, *Δεινάκων*, *Εὐδαιμάκων*, *Πασάκων*, *Πεδάκων*, *Σιμάκων*, *Τειμάκων*, *Φιλάκων*,—*Ἀθηνίκων*, *Ἀπελλίκων*, *Θαρρίκων*, *Ἰπτικῶν*, *Ἰστικῶν*, *Καλλικῶν*, *Ματρικῶν*, *Πουθικῶν*, *Φιλικῶν*.

⁵ Most editors accent, e.g., *Ἡρακῶν*, *Ἡρακῶντος*, in contrast to *Ἡράκων*, *Ἡράκωνος*. But there is no authority for this, apart from the doubtful *Ἀθηνακῶν*, and it is unlikely that the sporadic transfer to *ντ*-inflection was accompanied by a shift of accent. Bechtel accents as above.

-ωντος *IG.* 2. 465. 32, *IG.* 12. 9. 839. 2, *Delphin in Milet.* 38 b 5 (beside 'Εξάκωνος *ibid.* bb, ee), Ξενάκων, -ωντος *IG.* 12. 8. 180, Σιμάκων, -ωντος *BCH.* 5. 482. 11, Πυθίκων, ωντος *SGDI.* 5692 a 19, Νηρίκων, -ωντος *IG.* 7. 4149, 'Απελλίκων, -ωντος Strabo 609. 'Αθηνακῶν *Hdn.* 2. 915. 11 is doubtful (cf. Lobeck, *Path.* 316). Similarly, 'Επιτρόφων, -ωντος *IG.* 11. 110. 7; 287. 1 (ed. -ῶν, -ῶντος) is probably a secondary form of an 'Επιτρόφων, -ωνος.

The legendary 'Ιπποθῶν, -θῶντος may contain the participle of a *θοάω (cf. θοάζω), in which case the formal relation is the same as in the names in -κῶν. The contracted form 'Ιπποθῶν occurs also as an historical name *Delphin. in Milet.* 123. 8., *Ins. Br. Mus.* 415. 19, also Νικοθῶν *Ins. Br. Mus.* 1154. 32, Δειθῶν *IG.* 2. 803 f 17.

Πολυσῶν *IG.* 7. 2435. II. 19 (but Σάωνος *SGDI.* 2138) is formed with the participle of *σάφω (whence σάος, σαῶω). Likewise, with contraction, Δημοσῶν *IG.* 11. 113. 4, etc. (a frequent Delian name), *IG.* 12. 1. 607, *IG.* 12. 8. 277. 107; 278. 65, Συλοσῶν *Hdt.*, Strabo, etc. (accent attested *Hdn.* 2. 915. 9), 'Ιεροσῶν *Inscr. Pont. Eux.* 1. 2. 26. 78, 183, 'Ηροσῶν *ibid.* 1. 114. 49.¹

Other names compounded of a participle are the legendary Μητιάδουσα (φαδοντ-, to ἀνδάνω), Οὐκαλέγων, Πυριφλεγέθων, the historical Πολυπρέπων, Πολυ(σ)πέρχων (σπέρχω; on the variant forms, cf. Ditt. *Syll. Orient.* 1, p. 12), and Alciphron's fictitious Ζωμεκπνέων, Γυμνοχαίρων, Οἰνοχαίρων, Στεμφυλοχαίρων (his Πατελλοχάρων, Τραπεζοχάρων are similar in feeling, but influenced by the compounds in -χαρής; cf. also οἰνοχάρων *Anth. P.* 11. 12 = οἰνοχαρής, but with a play on Χάρων).

Besides the compound names, such as have been thus far discussed, there are others belonging to the class of originally simple names (as distinguished from the shortened forms of compound names, that is the "hypocoristics"). In the first place, several of the substantives mentioned above, under 1, occur also as personal names, namely Ἀρχων, Γέρων, Δράκων, Θεράπων, Κρέων, Λέων, Μέδων. But there is also a special class, of growing frequency, culminating

¹ Other names included in this group by Fick-Bechtel 259 and Bechtel, *Hist. Personennamen* 397, are rather hypocoristics in -ων, -ωνος, parallel to Τελέσων, Θεμίσων, etc. So certainly Boeot. Φιλῶσων, -ωνος *IG.* 7. 2466, Ἀντίσων *IG.* 7. 1725 (for -σῶν remains uncontracted in Boeotian), and probably Rhod. Μεγάσων *IG.* 12. 1. 705. 13.

in the Roman period, which takes the form of simple participles not otherwise current as substantives. Like other simple names based upon appellative substantives or adjectives, they started as epithets or nicknames, and occur occasionally from the earliest period. Thus Φαέθων, Φαέθουσα, Ἀρέθουσα in Homer, further the legendary Τελέων, the planet Στίλβων, the ships' names Ἀγρέουσα, Ἐπιπηδῶσα, Εὐφραίνουσα, Ἰοῦσα, Κρατοῦσα (also Ναυκρατοῦσα), Νικῶσα, Στεφανοῦσα, Στίλβουσα, Σώζουσα, Τρυφῶσα (*IG.* 2, Index, p. 84), the dogs' names Βρέμων, Φλέγων (Xen.), Θέων (Ael.), the witch Ἐμπουσα,¹ the hetaera Θάλλουσα in the Middle Comedy (Ath. 587f). They often occur as names of slaves, as Παρμένων *IG.* 1. 324 and often in comedy, Ἀνθοῦσα, Πρέπουσα, Συμφέρουσα in Delphian manumission decrees, Ἐπιτυγχάνων, Συμφέρων, Ἀρέσκουσα in Thessalian manumission decrees, Βρύουσα, Θάλλουσα in Attic epitaphs, etc. But it is not true, as is sometimes inferred, that names of this type, apart from individual cases, are predominantly slave names, even in the pre-Roman period. Only a small proportion of all the occurrences refer to slaves. As names of the citizen class we find Παρμένων from the fifth century (e.g. Aeschin. 1. 157) on frequently, Παρμένουσα *IG.* 12. 8. 267. 8 (fourth cent.), Εὐάγων in Hippocrates, Ἀντιφέρων and Ὑγιαίνων in Aristotle (Ὑγιαίνων also *IG.* 12. 9. 249 A 250 [fourth cent.]), Κρατύνων *IG.* 2. 873 (fourth cent.), Θρασύνων *IG.* 12. 9. 246 A 148 (fourth cent.), Θαρρύνων *IG.* 2. 324 (275 B.C.), Θαρσύνων archon in Delos 261 B.C., Ἀρκέων frequent in Delos, as *IG.* 11. 114 (268 B.C.), and so on with increasing frequency down to the Roman period, when names like Ἀρέσκων, Ἀρέσκουσα were commonplace in the citizen nomenclature of Athens. Without distinguishing further between slave and citizen names, the remarkable growth of this type in Roman Imperial times may be seen from the fact that in *IG.* 2 there are only about fourteen occurrences (of which half fall to Παρμένων), while in *IG.* 3 there are more than a hundred.

¹ Ἐμπουσα Aristoph. *Frogs* 293, etc. Perhaps the 'busy-body,' from an *ἔμπω beside ἐμπαίζω. Cf. Dem. *de Cor.* 130 where Aeschines' mother is said to be nicknamed Ἐμπουσα, ἐκ τοῦ πάντα ποιεῖν καὶ πάσχειν καὶ γίγνεσθαι. Lagercrantz's discussion of ἐμπαίζομαι *KZ.* 34. 396 ff., in which an *ἔμπω is also inferred, makes no mention of Ἐμπουσα, or of the probably related Elean forms ἐνπῶι, ἐπενπῆτό from ἐμπάω.

The examples of such personal names which I have noted in inscriptions, with the addition of a few from literary sources, are as follows:¹

- 'Αμφέρων 'Αρχ. 'Εφ. 1908. 200. 2. ('Ελπιζών) *IG.* 12. 3. 1238.
 'Ανθοῦσα *IG.* 2. 3463, *IG.* 14. 1697, ('Ελπιζουσα) *IG.* 12. 2. 894.
SGDI. 2338. 'Εμπρέπων *IG.* 12. 1. 764. 93, 926. 9,
 'Αντιμένων *Ins. Br. Mus.* 460. *Ath. Mitt.* 9. 261.
 'Αντιφέρων *IG.* 12. 9. 1189. 25, 'Επιών *SGDI.* 3549. 138, etc.
Aristot. de Mem. 1. 'Επιμένων *IG.* 12. 1. 49. 49, *IG.* 12.
 'Αρέσκων *IG.* 3 *passim*, *IG.* 5. 1. 9. 243. 9, 246 A 132.
 1398. 24, *IG.* 7. 2808. 15, *IG.* 'Επιτυγάνων *IG.* 3 *passim*, *IG.*
 9. 2. 1344. 11. 9. 2. 921, *IG.* 12. 5. 372, 880. 10,
 'Αρέσκουσα *IG.* 3 *passim*, *IG.* 7. *Tit. As. Min.* 10, *BCH.* 35. 233.
 3450, *IG.* 9. 2. 15, 19, *IG.* 14. *Ευαίων* *IG.* 7. 345, 346.
 1624, *Ins. Pont. Eux.* 236, 254. *Ευάγων* *Hippoc. Epid.* 1. 20, *SGDI.*
 'Αρκίων *IG.* 11 *passim*, *SGDI.* 5692 5144 (*Ουάγοντος*).
a 48, *Ins. Br. Mus.* 377. 21. *Ευέλθων* *IG.* 2. 432e, *IG.* 11. 110.
 'Ατιτάλλων *Hdn.* 2. 734. 30. 11, 115. 6, 601-3, *IG.* 12. 9. 241.
Αιζάνων Papers Am. School 3. 380, 55, 246 A 25, *Εδέλθων* coins of
 407 (cf. *Hdn.* 2. 735. 15). Ephesus.
 (Βλέπων) *IG.* 12. 9. 56. 32. Cf. *Ευπλόων* *BCH.* 29. 525. 20.
Βλεποντίδας *IG.* 7. 865. *Ευπρέπων* *IG.* 12. 8. 26a.
Βρέμων *IG.* 3. 1542, *Q. Sm.* 11. 41. 2. *Εδυχοῦσα* *IG.* 3. 1357.
Βρυνουσα *IG.* 2. 3562. *Ευφέρων* *IG.* 12. 9. 245 A 310.

¹ It has seemed worth while to give this list here, however incomplete it must be, to show the scope of a type which receives no distinct recognition as such and comparatively slight representation in Fick-Bechtel and in Bechtel's *Hist. Personennamen*. In the latter work this is partly due to the chronological limits set. But those names which are mentioned, such as *Κρατίνων*, *Θρασύνων*, are mostly given in the first part ("Vollnamen und Kosenamen"), and not in the second part, where they certainly belong and would find suitable place under the various subheads.

Names like *Ἐπιμένων*, representing the participle of a compound verb, and likewise those like *Ευφέρων*, even though a corresponding verbal compound does not exist, clearly belong to this type, rather than with the old compound names both parts of which are regular name words.

Owing to the parallelism with names in *-ων*, *-ωνος*, on which see below, p. 273, it is unsafe to include names which are quotable only in the nominative, e.g. *Ευδράων* *IG.* 2. 803, *Μέλπων* *IG.* 3. 1197, 3271, early Attic *Τρέμπων* *IG.* 1. 432a15, *Περιφύγῳ* *IG.* 1. 434. 12, early Euboean *Στένῳ*, *Τρίβῳ* *IG.* 12. 9. 56. 374, 398, and the archaic Thera *Ἐθέλῳ* *IG.* 12. 3. 569. For most of these the probability is in favor of *-ων*, *-ωνος*. Even the presence of a corresponding feminine in *-ουσα* is not wholly conclusive, cf. *Μένουσα*, but (usually) *Μένων*, *-ωνος*, *Βρίουσα* but *Βρίων*, *-ωνος* (at least once, otherwise nom. only). The few forms which I have nevertheless included without directly quotable *ντ*-forms, are inclosed in parentheses.

- Εὐφραίνων *IG.* 12. 5. 638, *IG.* 12. 9. 245 B 199, *IG.* 14. 580, *CIG.* 1969.
 Εὐφραίνουσα *IG.* 12. 8. 484.
 Ὀάλλουσα *IG.* 2. 3774, *IG.* 3. 1530, *IG.* 9. 2. 555. 4, 964, *IG.* 12. 5. 389. 6, *IG.* 12. 7. 383, *IG.* 14. 1644, 1761b, *SGDI.* 3729, *Ins.* *Br. Mus.* 180.
 Ὀαρρύνων *IG.* 2. 324, 380, *IG.* 3. 1122, *IG.* 12. 9. 245 A 364, 246 B 17.
 Ὀαρσύνων *IG.* 7. 307, *IG.* 11. 114. 1, etc., *IG.* 12. 5. 883. 20, 885. 8, *SGDI.* 3254, 5554, 5616. 11.
 Ὀρασύνων *IG.* 12. 9. 246 A 148.
 Ὑμείρων *IG.* 12. 3. 390.
 Καθήκων *IG.* 5. 1. 71b 49, 86, 676. 19.
 Κρατύνων *IG.* 2. 873.
 (Κυδαίνων) *IG.* 12. 3. 40. 6.
 Λανθάνουσα *IG.* 14. 254.
 Μέων *Q. Sm.* 10. 118. Cf. *Μενοντίδας* *SGDI.* 5149. 8. 55.
 Μένουσα *IG.* 12. 2. 352.
 Νήφων *IG.* 3. 1130.
 Παραβρύκων *Ath.* 4c.
 Παραβάλλων *Paus.* 6. 6. 3.
 Παραμένων *IG.* 12. 9. 56, 229, 319.
 Παρμένων *IG.* 2. 836, 55, etc., *IG.* 7. 42. 25, etc., *IG.* 9. 1. 568, 924, *IG.* 9. 2. 157, etc., *IG.* 11. 144. 16, etc., *IG.* 12. 8. 355. 10. 390, *IG.* 12. 9. 56. 229, etc.
 Παρμένουσα *IG.* 12. 8. 267. 8.
 Πρέπων *IG.* 3 *passim*, *SGDI.* 3647. 5.
 Πρέπουσα *IG.* 3. 2787, *SGDI.* 2192, 2210.
 Σαίνων *IG.* 12. 3. 34. 12.
 Σπένδων *IG.* 3 *passim*, *IG.* 9. 2. 30. 6, *IG.* 12. 5. 459, 908. *Inschr. v. Olymp.* 78. 3.
 Σπένδουσα *IG.* 9. 2. 807, 967.
 Συγχαίρων *Inschr. v. Olymp.* 110.
 Συμφέρων *IG.* 3 *passim*, *IG.* 9. 2. 15. 12, *Ins. Br. Mus.* 1043.
 Συμφέρονουσα *IG.* 3 *passim*, *IG.* 9. 2. 21. 11, *IG.* 12. 8. 496. 4, *IG.* 14. 2119, *BCH.* 22. 121.
 Σώζων *IG.* 3 *passim*, *IG.* 12. 5. 782.
 Σώζουσα *IG.* 3. 3370.
 Ὑγαιίνων *Aristot. Rhet.* 3. 15, *IG.* 12. 9. 249 A 250.
 Τρυφῶσα *IG.* 9. 2. 766, 1297. 22, *IG.* 14. 2246.
 Φέγγων *IG.* 12. 7. 126. 10.
 Φιλούσα *IG.* 4. 613.
 Φλέγων *IG.* 5. 1. 130, *Suidas.*
 Φλέγουσα *IG.* 12. 9. 75.
 Χαίρουσα *IG.* 14. 441.
 Χαριτῶσα *IG.* 14. 824.

The preceding classification has left out of account certain legendary names the analysis of which is obscure, as Πελάγων (cf. *πέλαγος*), Κελάδων (cf. *κέλαδος*), Χαλκῶδων,¹ Παμπάδων *Hdn.* 2. 730. 13 (foreign?), Κορέθων *Apd.* 3. 83, Πτελέων *Apd.* 3. 153, Κυριάνων *Schol. Pind. Ol.* 1. 127. Likewise foreign names, as Etruscan Ἄρρων (*Etrus. Arnθ*, *Lat. Aruns, Aruntis*), Lycian Σαρπήδων, Galatian Ὀρτιάγων, Bactrian Τενάγων (but nom. only, *Aesch. Pers.* 306), the probably Median Ἀρπάγων (*Hdn.* 2. 729. 8; cf. Ἀρπαγος), and those

¹ The legendary Χαλκῶδων, the place-name Θερωδών, and the man's name ΚΟΚΟΔΩΝ *IG.* 12. 9. 56. 193, probably belong together, but the commonly assumed derivation from ὁδός appears to me very doubtful.

in -ῶν, -ῶντος after the analogy of Greek names in -φῶν, etc., as *Χαρναβῶν*, king of the Getae, Hdn. 1. 23. 11, 'Ραδαμψῶν *Ins. Pont. Eux.* 50, 56, 58 (cf. 'Ραδαμσάδιος, 'Ραδάμσας, etc., all Iranian names), Egyptian Ὡῶν Hdn. 1. 395. 23; 2. 249. 4 ff., and Περεχῶν frequent in the papyri.

5. *Place-names*.¹—A number of personal names occur also as place-names, as Γέρων, Δράκων, Λέων, Κελάδων, Πυριφλεγέθων, 'Αλκιμέδων, 'Ωρομέδων, Κτησιφῶν. 'Ηδυφῶν, a river in Assyria (Strabo 744), appears to be a Greek name like Κτησιφῶν, though it is otherwise unknown and may be only a Hellenized form of a foreign name (cf. the wholly foreign Βελσεφῶν).

There are also place-names of the same type as the personal names 'Αρέσκων, etc., namely 'Αρμόζων, Διάγων, Παράγων, 'Ελίσσων,² 'Ρέων, Στέφων, 'Υψίζων, 'Αρέθουσα, Θάλλουσα, Περιρρέουσα, Στάζουσα.³

Others are of obscure origin, as 'Αχέρων, 'Ακίδων, 'Ακήδων (Hdn. 2. 730. 58, perhaps = preceding), Λέδων, Νέδων (Fick compares Skt. *nadī* stream), Καλάων, Μυλάων (Μυλόεις Hesych.), Θερμῶδων.

6. *Interchange between ντ- and ν-inflection*.—The transfer from ν- to ντ-inflection in the case of λέων, etc. (above, p. 261) was prehistoric and complete. The occasional transfer in names like 'Ηράκων, from -ωνος to -ωντος, has been mentioned above, page 267. The Lycian name *Σαρπήδων* has regularly -ονος, and the occasional -οντος in Homer is secondary. σπάδων is said by the grammarians (e.g. Choerob. 2. 397. 31) to vary between -οντος and -ωνος, and while in the sense of 'eunuch' -οντος is best attested (Philo *de mut. nom.* 173; Plut. *Demetr.* 25. 31; Artemid. 2. 69. 251), this is probably secondary.

¹ The only ethnica noted are Γελέοντες, one of the Ionic tribes (whence Γελέων, eponymous ancestor, and also epithet of Zeus, *IG.* 3. 2. 6), and the foreign 'Οροντες.

² Paus. 8. 27. 7; 8. 29. 5, usually accented 'Ελίσσῶν. Fick, *BzB.* 22. 51, points to the contrast between 'Ακουμένος and ἀκούμενος. But no such shift in the names based on active participles is otherwise known, and the MSS accentuation here is not to be taken too seriously. It probably rests on the correction of scribes (so actually in the Leyden MS 8. 29. 5), who thought 'Ελίσσων violated a canon of the grammarians regarding the accent of place-names in -σων. Cf. the mechanical rules for the accent of words in -σων in Hdn. 1. 36. 1 ff., where 'Ολοσσῶν is given as typical for names of cities.

³ There are other names in -ουσα, as Τέλφουσα, which are certainly or probably later forms of -οὔσσα and will be discussed in connection with words in -οείς.

The principal interchange is that due to the parallelism between proper names in *-ων, -οντος* and the still more numerous class in *-ων, -ωνος*. Names which properly belong to the former class may show forms in *-ωνος*, these being especially common in northern Greece, notably in Thessaly and Delphi.

Λέων, -οντος, and so in compounds, but also *Λέωνος IG. 12. 9. 1048*, *Λέωνος* and *Ἀκρολέωνος Ath. Mitt. 27. 334* (Acarmania), *Λέωνος* and *Ἀντιλέωνος SGDI. 2513* (*Ἀντιλέωνος* also 2508), *Ἀγρολέωνος IG. 9. 2. 216*, *Νικολέωνος IG. 9. 1. 360. 9*, *Πανταλέωνος IG. 9. 2, p. xi, No. 3*, *Τιμολέωνος SGDI. 2294 B, IG. 2. 550. 22* (this also a Delphian decree).

Names in *-κρέων, -οντος*, but *Δαμοκρέωνος IG. 12. 1. 1034. 7*.

Names in *-φῶν, -ῶντος*, but *Ξενοφῶνος IG. 4. 764. 4*, *Ἀλκιφῶνος IG. 9. 1. 487. 19*, *Δαμοφῶνος IG. 9. 2. 66*, *καλλιφῶνος BCH. 21. 288*, *Θευφῶνος, Τιμοφῶνος Jhb. Suppl. 10. 93*.

Ἄρχων, -οντος in Athens, *IG. 2 passim*, but *-ωνος* at Delphi (nearly thirty times in *SGDI*, also in the Delphian decree *IG. 2. 550. 24*), further *IG. 7. 2827, SGDI. 5018a 2, 5028 Ba 6, Polyb. 22. 13*, etc.

Παρμένων, -οντος, but *-ωνος IG. 9. 1. 61. 15*, also *-ονος IG. 9. 2. 224. 3* (-ΟΝΟΣ) *IG. 12. 5. 354*.

Εὐέλθων, -οντος (above, p. 270), but *-ωνος BCH. 35. 461. 24* (Delphi), *IG. 12. 1. 46. 298, 348*.

Εὐάγων, -οντος (above, p. 270), but *-ωνος SGDI. 3758. 109, 120*.

Πολυσάων, -οντος IG. 7. 2435 II 19, but *-ωνος SGDI. 2138. 2*.

Γέρων, -οντος SGDI. 5545. 26, but *-ωνος SGDI. 5543*.

Δράκων, -οντος, but Aeol. *-ωνος Hdn. 2. 733. 16*.

Στίλβων, -οντος Plut. Mor. 430, but *-ωνος ibid. 1029*. Cf. *Στίλβουσα*, but Boeot. *Στιλβώνδας*.

Νέδων, -οντος a town, Strabo 360 (also *Νεδούσιος*), but *Νέδων, -ωνος*, a river, *ibid. 353, 360*.

Μένων, -ωνος regularly, but *-οντος Q. Sm. 18. 118*, and implied by *Μενοντίδας SGDI. 5149. 8. 55*. In this case the *ντ*-inflection is plainly secondary.

Besides these variations in the same name, note the divergence between such pairs as *Ἀρκέων, -οντος* in Delos, but *Φιλέων, -ωνος* in Melos *IG. 12. 3. 1157*, or *Παραβάλλων, -οντος* Paus. 6. 6. 3, but *Ῥπερβάλλων, -ωνος SGDI. 4961* (cf. *Ῥπερβαλλώνδας SGDI. 1954. 11*), or between *Μένων, Φέρων, Σάων* with *-ωνος* and *Ἀντιμένων, Ἀντιφέρων, Πολυσάων*, with *-οντος*.

WORD-LIST

- Καλάων [p. 272.
 Μυλάων [p. 272.
 ἀενάων Hom., Hes. [p. 264.
 Πολυσάων [p. 268.
 εὐναιετάων Hom. [p. 264.
 -φάων *see* -φών
 Χαρναβάν, -ώντος [p. 272.
 Στιλβων [pp. 269, 273.
 Στίλβουσα [p. 269.
 Ὀρτιάγων [p. 271.
 Διάγων [p. 272.
 Πελάγων [p. 271.
 Τενάγων [p. 271.
 Ἀρπάγων [p. 271.
 Παράγων [p. 272.
 Εὐάγων [pp. 270, 273.
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 Φλέγων, Φλέγουσα [pp. 269, 271.
 πυριφλέγων Eur. [p. 264.
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 Μητιάδουσα [p. 268.
 Κελάδων [pp. 271, 272.
 Παμπάδων [p. 271.
 σπάδων Diod. + [p. 272.
 ἀπο- Suid.
 Λέδων [p. 272.
 μέδων Hom. + [p. 262.
 Μέδων, Μέδουσα [p. 268.
 -μέδων, -μέδουσα¹ [pp. 264, 265.
 Λα- *see* Λαο-
 ἀλι- Aristoph.
 Ἄλκι- (*m., f.*)
 Καλλι-
 Ἐπι- (*f.*)
 Ναυσι-
 Ἄντι-
 Ἰφι- (*m., f.*)
 Ἀμφι- (*m., f.*)
 ὑψι- Hes. +
 -μέδων, -μέδουσα—
 Λαο-, Λα-, Λεω-
 Θεο-, Θευ-
 Κλεο-
 Διο-
 Χαλκο- (*f.*)
 Φυλο- (*f.*)
 Φυμο- IG. 9. 2. 207c (cf. Nachr.
 G. G. W. 1908, 575).
 Ἴππο- (*m., f.*)
 Ἱγρο- Nonn.
 Ἵδρο- (*f.*)
 Θηρο-
 Ἄκρο- IG. 9. 2. 217.
 Κυπρο- JHS. 11. 68.
 Προ-
 ὦρο- IG. 12. 5. 893.
 Ὠρο-
 Δωρο- Inscr. Pont. Eux. 2. 79.¹
 add.
 θαλασσο- (*m.*) Nonn., (*f.*) Alem.
 ποντο- Pind. +
 Ποντο- (*m., f.*)
 Ἀριστο-
 Αὐτο- (*m., f.*)
 Ναυ-
 Εὐ-
 Θευ- *see* Θεο-
 ἰχθυ- Marc. Sid.
 Πολυ- Inscr. Pont. Eux. 1. 114.
 I. 15.
 Δορυ-
 εὐρυ- Pind., Emped.
 Εὐρυ- (*m., f.*)
 Θρασυ- IG. 2. 3255.
 Ἄστυ- (*m., f.*)
 Λεω- *see* Λαο-
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¹Names in -μέδουσα indicated by (*f.*) parallel names in -μέδων and -μέδουσα by (*m., f.*).

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 ἀραι- Aristot.
 ἀργι- Hom., Ap. Rh.
 χαυλι- Hes. +
 ἐρι- Hesych.
 τρι- Pind. +
 μυρι- Anth. P. +
 χαλκ- Hesych., Eust.
 λυκ- Galen.
 μεγαλ- E. M.
 ἀγκυλ- Q. Sm. +
 μυλ- Eust.
 ἀν- Aristot.
 σιν- Arcestr., Antiph., Aristot.,
 Hesych.
 πυκν- Schol. Opp. (Th.)
 μον- Aesch.
 κυν- Epich., Aristot. +
 συν- Epich. +
 προ- Poll. +
 καρχαρ- Hom. +
 κρατερ- Hesych., Hdn.
 πο(υ)λυ- Nic., Nonn.
 ὄξυ- Nonn.
 τραχυ- Apollon. Lex. Hom.
 ἀμφ- Aristot. +
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 παμ- Nonn. +
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 Δαϊ- IG. 9. 2. 535, SGDI. 48. 33.
 50, Ἀρχ. Ἐφ. 1915, 9, BCH.
 30. 198.
 χαμαι- Aristot. +
 Χάμαι-
 Δηϊ-
 (Ἐπι-)
 Χαρι- IG. 11. 161 A 10.
 Ἄντι-
 Ἀρχι- IG. 4. 1377.
 Γοργο-
 Ἐρεβινθο-
 ὄσπριο- Geop.
 μυρμηκο- Sept.
 Νικο- IG. 9. 1. 360. 9.
 Ἀρκο- Ath. Mitt. 27. 334. 20.
 Λυκο-
 Δημο-
 Τιμο-
 θυμο- Hom., Hes.
 αἰνο- Theocr.
 Δεινο- IG. 5. 2, p. xxxvii, l. 124.
 μοννο- Anth. P.
 Ἀγρο- IG. 9. 2. 216.
 ἐχθρο- Kaibel, Epigr. gr. 96. 5.
 Κηφισο- Ἀθηνᾶ 20. 200.
 Παντο-
 Ἀριστο-
 (Αὔτο-)
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 ἀ- Hom.+
 χαλι- Hom.
 ἄλλο- Hom.+
 δολο- Hom., Archil.
 εὖ- Hom.+
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 Ἐρμα-
 Ἀνα-
 Παγ-
 Ἦγε- SGDI. 5711. 9.
 Τελε-
 ἀλι- Eust.
 Πραξι- IG. 11. 150 *a* 14.
 Δεξι-
 Τιμασι- IG. 12. 2. 551.
 Ἀγῆσι- IG. 12. 1. 632.
 Παισι- IG. 12. 2. 646 *a* 15, 34.
 Ἀντι- SGDI. 5104 *c* 7.
 Ὑψι-
 Λαο- IG. 12. 2. 646 *c* 49.
 Ἀγλαο-
 Ποσειδο-
 Διο- Delphin. in Milet. 122 I 22,
 110.
 Νεο- IG. 12. 5. 608 *c* ([N]εο-, cf.
 Νεοκροντιδης, or [Λ]εο- = Λαο-,
 cf. Λεο-φῶν?).
 Νικο-
 Φιλο- IG. 12. 1. 50. 37.
 Δᾶμο-
 Τιμο-
 Ἐρμο-
 Ἀριστο-
 Πρωτο-
 θεμισ- Pind.
 Πολυ-
 εὐρυ- Hom.
 Ἄστυ-
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ἡμι- Greg. Naz.

πτερο- Byz.

χειρο- Eur.

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ὑψι- Ps.-Phocyl., Greg. Naz.

-τένων—

χειρο- Batr.

μακρο- Anth. P.

πρηῦ- Anth. P.

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Δει-

Νικο-

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Δηϊ-

Καλλι-

Κίλλι-

Ἄρτι- Oest. Jhrh. 12. 118.

Λαο-, Λεω-

Λαοκόωσα

Δημο-

ἄμνοκῶν Aristoph.

Ἴππο-

Εὔρυ-

εὐρυνκώωσα Euphor., Hesych.

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-φόων *see* -φών

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θεράπων Hom.+ [p. 261.

ἀρχι- Eust.

συν- Euseb.

πρωτο- Eust.

Θεράπων Ins. Br. Mus. 169 a. [p. 268.

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 -γέρων
 συγ- Babr.
 ἡμι- Longus.
 ἡρι- Theophr., Diosc.
 τρι- Aesch.+
 ἀρχι- Byz.
 τυμβο- Com. Anon.
 νωδο- Com. Anon.
 παιδαριο- Eccl.
 δημο- Hom.+
 ὁμο- Luc.
 ὦμο- Hom.+
 μονο- A. B.
 χρυσο- Byz.
 ἑσχατο- Byz.
 τυφο- Aristoph., Lys.
 δρυψο- Hesych.
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 Ἡρο-
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 Τηλε-
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 Χαιρε-
 Καρτε- IG. 9. 2. 1191.
 Ἀρχε-, Ἀρκε- (by dissim.) IG. 11.
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 Κυδι- IG. 12. 5. 609. 238.
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 Πραξι- IG. 12. 1. 730. 5.
 Ἀρξι- IG. 2. 1025 b 9, 2319.
 Κολοι- IG. 5. 1. 425.
 Χαρι- SGDI. 3700.
 Ἀρρι-
 Ἀγασι- IG. 12. 8. 3085.
 Πασι-
 Ἐρασι-
 Στασι- IG. 12. 1. 42. 16.
 Ἀγησι-
 Νικησι- IG. 2. 2530 b.
 Τιμησι- IG. 12. 7. 9.

-φῶν—

Μνησι- Inscr. Pont. Eux. 2. 295.

'Ονησι-, 'Ονασι-

Κτησι-

Λυσι- IG. 2. 809 a 170, IG. 7.
4254. 30, IG. 12. 5. 610. 14.

Σωσι- IG. 12. 7. 68. 5.

'Αντι-

Μυρτι- IG. 3. 1202 Π 129.

Παμ- Roy. Dan. Soc. 1905. 56.
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ἀμφι- Pherecr.+

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'Ροδο-

Θεο-

Κλεο-, Κλευ-

Καρνεο- IG. 12. 3. 278, 314.

Αγρεο- JHS. 10. 55, No. 6.

'Ιο-

'Ιοφῶσσα

Διο-

'Ηλιο- IG. 3. 2141.

Νικο-

Φιλο-

Δαμο-, Δημο-

Τιμο- IG. 2. 1850.

Χαρμο- SGDI. 5515. 22. 50.

'Ερμο- IG. 12. 5. 609. 254, Αθηνά
20. 250.

Φανο- IG. 12. 5. 38. 3.

Ξενο-

Μηνο-

Οίνο- IG. 2. 573.

Κλεινο- IG. 12. 9. 249 B 298,

Κλινο- IG. 12. 3. 129.

'Ιερο-, 'Ιαρο-

'Ιμερο-

'Ηρο-

-φῶν—

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Πατρο- IG. 12. 8. 18. 10 (cf.
BCH. 36. 347).

Μητρο-

'Ισο- IG. 12. 5. 609. 199.

Κηφισο-

Πρατο- IG. 12. 1. 1446.

Στρατο-

Κλειτο-

Δικαστο- SGDI. 3590. 15.

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3503

Αἰτο-

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'Ηδυ-

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'Αγλω- see 'Αγλαο-

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φιλ- Aristox.

παν- Philo.

πρωτ- Byz.

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